

Commerce No 1

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RULES AND REGULATIONS

OF THE

CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY



OF TORONTO,

FOR THE

INTRODUCTION OF GAS,

TOGETHER WITH THE TERMS

UPON WHICH

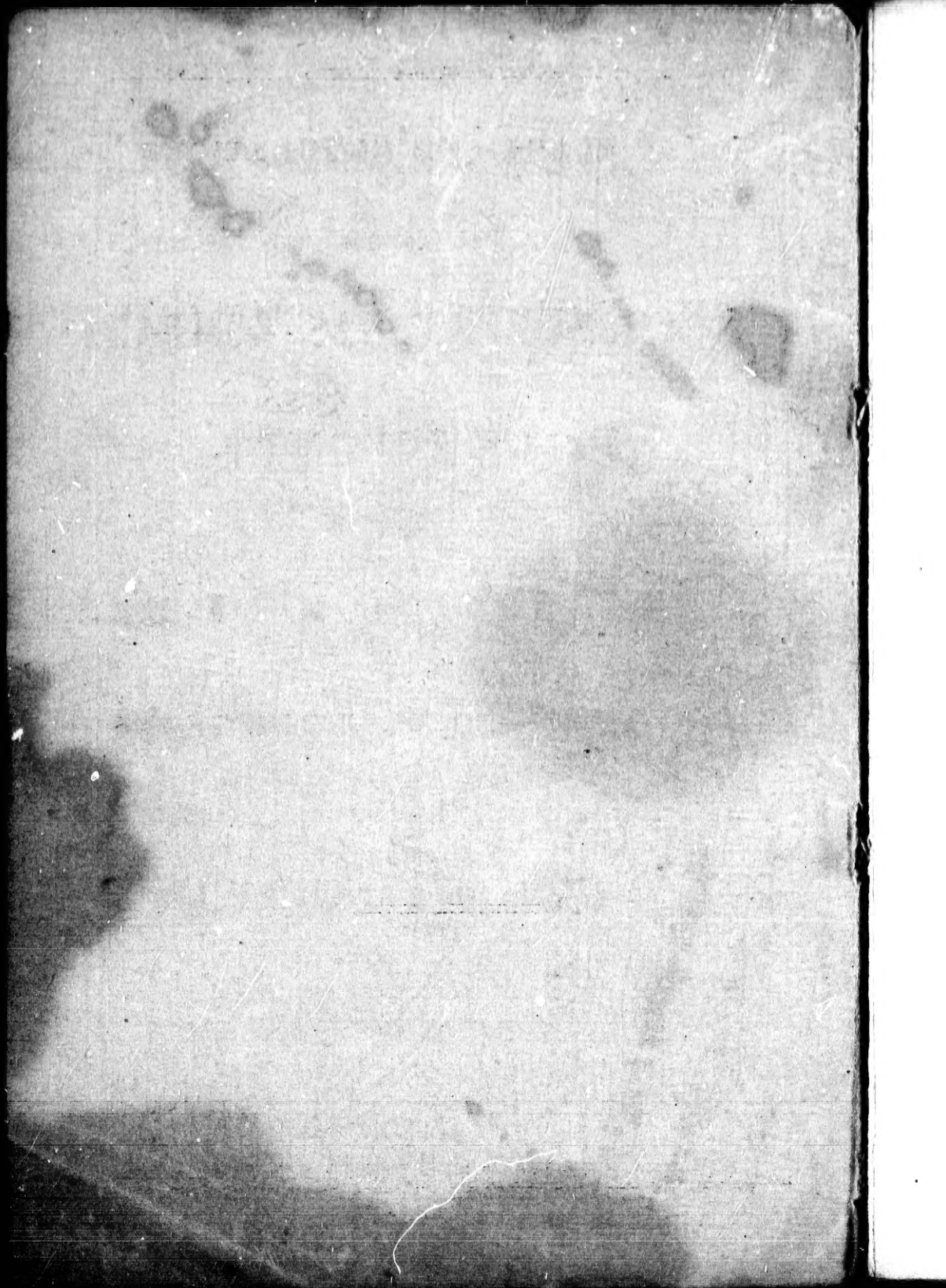
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TORONTO:

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1859.

Thomas L. Smith & Co.



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CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY

OF TORONTO,

JANUARY, 1859.

DIRECTORS:

E. F. WHITTEMORE, Esq., *President.*

R. YATES, Esq., *Vice-President.*

E. H. RUTHERFORD, Esq.

J. C. GILMOR, Esq.

T. P. ROBARTS, Esq.

H. MILLER, Esq.

T. D. HARRIS, Esq.

C. JONES, Esq.

J. T. SMITH, Esq.

WM. McMASTER, Esq.

A. CAMERON, Esq.

L. W. SMITH, Esq.

H. THOMPSON, *Manager.*

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also consent that the supply of gas may be stopped in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Company.

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3. Gas will be supplied by meter only, and should one prove defective, it will, upon the discovery thereof, be changed. In case of failing to register the quantity consumed, the account will be made up from the average of another meter, or the consumption of a corresponding period, at the discretion of the Company. The Company will at all times be ready at the request of any consumer to prove the correct registration of the meter, for which a charge of 50 cents will be made, payable in advance.

4. The Company reserves the right to determine where the meter shall be set in all premises, so as best to protect the same from injury, and to render it accessible at all times for repair or removal. The meter should be set in a dry place, and in cold weather both the meter and service pipe must be protected by the consumer from frost.

5. No meter will be set to register gas which passes through another meter, unless the extra meter is rented from the Company, the rent of which, and the expense of setting it, must be paid by the first consumer, and in all such cases, the gas must be paid for by the party holding, and according to the registry of, the first meter on the premises; and in no case will the Company be responsible for any imperfection in the said extra meter.

6. The stop-cock and meter will be set by the Company free of charge within two days after receiving a written notice from the consumer that the gas fittings are put up perfectly gas-tight, and that every thing is ready for the meter. The gas fitter will have to leave sufficient pipe to connect the meter from the service pipe to the pipe leading to the interior fittings, and should the place not be ready when the meter is taken to the premises, the consumer will be charged with the time lost by the meter-setter employed by the Company.

7. To secure the Company against loss for the use of service pipe, stop-cock, and meter, a rental for meters will be charged at the following rates, payable in advance:

	\$				\$	
2 light meter	0.50	per qr.	30 light meter	2.00	per. qr.	
3 "	0.70	"	50 "	3 00	"	
5 "	0.90	"	80 "	5.00	"	
10 "	1.10	"	100 "	6.00	"	
20 "	1.50	"				

8. In cases where gas is used temporarily, or only during a portion of the year, special charges will be made for the use of the service pipe, stop-cock and meter, or for the whole cost of the same.

9. The Company may, whenever it shall be deemed expedient, require security for the payment of gas expected to be consumed, or the deposit of a sum in advance to protect the Company against loss. And in all cases where the supply has been cut off for non-payment of account, the above rule will be strictly enforced, should the parties make another application for gas

The rates of advance payments for gas, when such payments are required, will be as follows :

FOR QUARTERLY CONSUMERS.

For one burner to 7 o'clock	3.00
" 8 "	5.00
" 9 "	7.00
" 10 "	9 00
" 11 "	11.00

For any additional burners, the deposit to be increased in the same proportion.

The rate for monthly consumers will be one half of the above scale.

10. The service pipes from the main to the inside of the building, if not off the public street, will be laid by the Company free of charge, the consumer paying for breaking the hole for the service pipe, through the wall of the building and repairing the same, and being at the risk of any loss or damage arising therefrom. Any extra length of pipe that may be required will be laid by the Company at the expense of the consumer. No service pipe or connection between the main and the meter will be allowed to be made by any person except

the authorised workmen or agents of the Company under any circumstances.

11. The service pipe from the main to the meter of whatever length is to be under the exclusive control of the Company, and all interference by any party with the service pipe, fittings, meters, street mains, or other property of the Company, is strictly prohibited under the penalties provided by law.

12. The tubing and fittings for the conveyance of gas after it has passed the meter, may be put up by any competent and trustworthy gas fitter employed by the owner or agent of the premises. In case the work should prove to be imperfect, or not in accordance with the rules of the Company, the inspector may refuse to allow the gas to be turned on the premises.

13. For the purpose of guarding consumers from imperfect or irregular work, the inspector of the Company, when requested by the owner or agent of the premises, will, upon receiving reasonable notice, witness the proving by the gas fitter of the tubing, free of charge, in all premises to be supplied with gas, but the Company will not be responsible for any imperfection in said work or fittings, or for any damage or inconvenience arising from any escape of gas in said premises.

14. The Company requires notice to be left at the office of any alteration in the tubing and fittings on any premises involving the addition of burners.

15. The Company shall, at all times, upon giving twenty-four hours' notice by their inspector or authorised agent, have the right to free access into the premises lighted with gas for the purpose of examining the whole gas apparatus, or for the removal of the meter and service pipe.


16. Consumers intending to vacate any premises supplied with gas shall give timely notice of such intention at the office of the Company, that the gas may be cut off, or the party will remain liable for all gas which passes through the meter until such notice is given.

17. Any person commencing to burn gas, without giving proper notice at the office of the Company, will be held accountable for all the gas that has passed through the meter since the last time the indication of the meter was taken for the previous consumer.

18. The quantity of gas consumed will in all cases be ascertained in the manner prescribed in the third article of these rules, and the bills rendered quarterly or oftener, at the discretion of the Company.

19. The bills will be delivered by the Company as soon as possible after the quarter day, and except in the case of churches and public buildings, will be left at the place where the gas is consumed.

20. The price of gas will be charged at the rate of \$5 per thousand cubic feet. If paid by the fifteenth day of the month in which the bills are dated, a discount of one-third will be allowed, or if paid by the end of the month, a discount of one-fifth will be allowed, provided the amount be tendered at the office of the Company between the hours of 9 o'clock A.M., and 6 o'clock P.M., on either of the days specified.

 As the discount is made to insure prompt payment, none will be allowed after the stated time has expired.

21. When consumers are in default of payment of the gas rent due, the supply of gas will be cut off, and the meter removed, and proceedings taken for the re-

covery of the debt, as provided for in the 24th clause of the Act of Incorporation.

22. The Company reserves to itself the right at any time to cut off the communication of the service pipe, or to remove the meter, in default of payment by the consumer of any service work or material supplied, or in case of any leak or injury to any part of the gas apparatus of any consumer, or in order to protect the works against abuse or fraud, and in all cases where a change of tenants shall take place.

23. Whenever a meter is removed, or the gas shut off on account of non-payment of gas or service bill, or for other causes, a charge of half-a-dollar will be made for re-connecting the meter, and turning the gas on again.

24. Consumers are required to give immediate notice to a gas fitter of any escape of gas from the fittings or tubing, as no deduction will be made from the registration of the meter; and also, to notify the Company of any escape of gas from the service pipe, stop-cock, or meter.

25. Notice must be left at the office of the Company as early as possible in the day during office hours of any deficiency in the light, that the defect may be remedied without delay.

26. The Company may provide from time to time such further and other rules and regulations under which the gas may be furnished to consumers as experience may suggest, and as the said Company may deem necessary or convenient in the use or consumption of gas.

PRECAUTIONS

TO BE OBSERVED BY CONSUMERS IN CASE OF
LEAKAGE OF GAS IN ANY PART OF A BUILDING.

That the gas be shut off immediately at the stop-cock.

That no light or fire be permitted in any apartments
where the smell of gas is found.

That there be a full and free ventilation throughout the
house.

Immediate notice to be given of any escape of gas as
directed in the foregoing rules.

If these precautions are adopted, no danger from a
leak need be apprehended, but if disregarded, there is
danger of an explosion.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE METER—METHOD OF TAKING THE INDICATION, &c.

The most equitable, and by far the most economical
method of using gas, is by meter—a machine which is
attached to the pipe leading from the street-main to the
house, and through which the gas must pass before it
can be conducted to the burners. By this machine the
gas is measured, and a faithful record kept of the quan-
tity consumed. It thus performs the duty of a proficient
accountant; and to insure its perfect accuracy, requires
only a few minutes' examination at intervals of two or
three months. The general adoption of meters has
tended greatly to increase the use of gas, and they have
therefore assisted in reducing its price. They are
equally important to the consumer, and to the manufac-
turer; protecting the interests of, and thus giving satis-
faction to, each party, without any active interference
on the part of either.

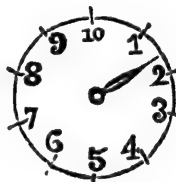
Simple in its construction, and made of materials which are not liable to alteration in shape or size, the gas meter is at once the most beautiful, and the most perfect, contrivance that the ingenuity of man has devised, for exercising the functions of an impartial agent between buyer and seller. When once adjusted and set a-going, it needs no further assistance; its motion depending solely on the gas which passes through it, and which motion is faster or slower according as the quantity consumed in a given time is greater or less.

Whilst gas cannot enter the house without passing through and imparting motion to the meter, neither can there be any motion communicated to that machine except when gas is so passing.

The best situation for a meter is in a cellar, or other cool and sheltered apartment, where it will not be subjected to frequent or extreme changes of temperature.

Many persons who have used gas by meter for twenty years, have never taken sufficient notice of the machine as to learn to read the index. This is wrong; especially as the requisite knowledge may be acquired in a few minutes, and, when once obtained, is not likely to be forgotten. It is more conformable with our ordinary habits to have greater confidence in the most trifling matters when we understand them ourselves, than when obliged to trust entirely to the statements of others.

C E N T S .



Hundreds.



Tens.



Units.

The word CENTS above the dials denotes that the least quantity recorded by them is 100 cubic feet ; two ciphers (00) being understood at the right of the dial marked units. This mode of computation is adopted to obviate the inconvenience of taking into account any less quantity of gas than that just mentioned. Each division on the *units'* dial is equal to 100, and an entire revolution of its hand (or pointer) equal to 1000. On the *tens'* dial each division is equal to 1000, and an entire revolution of its hand to 10,000. Each division of the *hundreds'* dial is equal to 10,000, and an entire revolution of its hand to 100,000. When therefore the hand on the units' dial has moved once round, that on the tens' dial will have moved from 0 to 1, and that on the hundreds' dial one tenth of the distance from 10 to 1.

In reading the index, and noting its registrations from time to time the following simple rule will insure unvarying correctness; namely, write down the figures in their proper order of units, tens, and hundreds, beginning with hundreds, (which, of course, must be the first figure at the left hand,) and be careful always to take the figure next behind the pointer. For example (see the figure, page 10), hundreds' dial 1, tens' dial 6, units' dial 7. These, when brought together, make 167 (cents), to which if we add two 00s we have 16,700; which, expressed in ordinary language, is sixteen thousand and seven hundred cubic feet.

A memorandum of the register thus obtained should be preserved. When next the index is examined, say, for instance, after an interval of three months, we will suppose that the hand on the hundreds' dial points towards 2, that on the tens' dial towards 0, and that on the units' dial about mid-way between 9 and 0. Proceed

as before to write down the several indications ; thus,
CENTS.



Hundreds.



Tens.



Units.

hundreds' dial 1, tens' dial 9, units' dial 9, together 199, to which add the two 00s, and we have 19,900 ; from that sum subtract the former register (16,700), and the remainder is 3,200,—the quantity of gas consumed since the former record was taken.

Let it be noticed, that although the hand upon the hundreds' or tens' dial may, as in the case last mentioned, point towards any one of the figures, that particular figure will not be the correct indication, unless the hand upon the dial immediately to its right has completed its revolution. In this respect the same rule must be observed as with clocks and watches. Supposing the hour hand to point towards 2, and the minute-hand towards 11, it would not be correct to say it was 2 o'clock. So, in the present case, the hand on the hundreds' dial may point towards 2, and that on the tens' dial towards 0, but if that on the units' dial has not arrived at 0 also, the record is not 20,000, but, as already stated, the figures next behind the pointers must be taken down, namely, 19,900.

EXTRACTS FROM ACT OF INCORPORATION.

PENALTY FOR USING GAS WITHOUT CONSENT OF COMPANY.

Clause XVIII. And be it enacted, That if any person or persons shall lay or cause to be laid, any pipe or main

to communicate with any pipe or main belonging to the said Company, or in any way obtain or use its gas without the consent of the Directors or their officer appointed to grant such consent, he, she or they shall forfeit and pay to the said Company the sum of twenty-five pounds, and also a further sum of one pound for each day such pipe shall so remain, or such supply be obtained or furnished, notwithstanding any contract or agreement which may have been previously entered into, which said sum, together with the costs of suit on that behalf incurred, may be recovered by civil action in any court of competent jurisdiction.

POWER TO REMOVE PIPES WHEN THE SUPPLY OF GAS SHALL BE LAWFULLY CUT OFF OR DISCONTINUED.

Clause XXIII. And be it enacted, That in all cases where it shall be lawful for the Company to cut off and take away the supply of any gas from any house or building or premises under the provisions of this act, it shall be lawful for the said Company, their agents and workmen, upon giving twenty-four hours' previous notice to the occupier, to enter into any such house, building or premises, between the hours of nine in the forenoon and four in the afternoon, and to remove, take and carry away any pipe, meter, cock, branch or apparatus, the property of and belonging to the said Company, and also for the purpose of repairing and making good any such house, building and premises where such pipes or apparatus shall have been so introduced.

PROVISION FOR THE RECOVERY OF RENTS OR GAS-DUES.

Clause XXIV. And be it enacted, That if any person supplied with gas by the said Company shall neglect to pay any rate or rent due to them at any of the times of

payment thereof, it shall be lawful for the said Company or any person acting under their authority, to stop the gas from entering the premises of such person by cutting off the service or other pipe to such premises, or by such means as the Company shall think fit; and that the said Company may recover the rate or rent due from such persons, together with the expenses of cutting off the gas and costs of recovering the same in any court of competent jurisdiction in this Province.

PIPES, &C., NOT TO BE LIABLE FOR RENT DUE BY THE CONSUMER.

Clause XXV. And be it enacted, That neither the service nor connecting pipes of the said Company, nor any meter belonging to the said Company, shall be taken or seized for rent due to landlords, for the debts of any person or persons to or for whose use or the use of whose house or building the same may be supplied by the Company; any law or practice to the contrary notwithstanding.

PENALTY FOR WILFULLY DAMAGING OR REMOVING PIPES.

Clause XXVI. And be it enacted, That any person who shall wilfully remove, destroy, damage, fraudulently alter, or in any way falsify any meter, pipe, pedestal, post, plug, lamp or other apparatus or thing belonging to the Company or to any person, or shall wilfully extinguish any of the public lamps and lights, or waste or improperly use any of the gas supplied by the said Company, shall for each such separate and distinct offence forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds, and shall pay to the Company or such person three times the amount of the damage done.

